

TITLE 410 INDIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Proposed Rule LSA Document #11-102

DIGEST

Adds 410 IAC 15-4 to require mandatory reporting of healthcare-associated infections by hospitals. Effective 30 days after filing with the Publisher.

410 IAC 15-4

SECTION 1. 410 IAC 15-4 IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

Rule 4. Reporting of Healthcare-Associated Infections

410 IAC 15-4-1 Applicability

Authority: IC 16-21-1-7; IC 16-41-2-1

Affected: IC 16-21; IC 16-41-2

Sec. 1. The definitions in this rule apply throughout this rule. (*Indiana State Department of Health; 410 IAC 15-4-1*)

410 IAC 15-4-2 “Catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI)” defined

Authority: IC 16-21-1-7; IC 16-41-2-1

Affected: IC 16-21; IC 16-41-2

Sec. 2. “Catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI)” means an infection caused by germs in the urinary systems that enter through a catheter that is used during healthcare delivery. (*Indiana State Department of Health; 410 IAC 15-4-2*)

410 IAC 15-4-3 “Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)” defined

Authority: IC 16-21-1-7; IC 16-41-2-1

Affected: IC 16-21; IC 16-41-2

Sec. 3. “Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)” means the federal agency established under the United States Department of Health and Human Services. (*Indiana State Department of Health; 410 IAC 15-4-3*)

410 IAC 15-4-4 “Central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI)” defined

Authority: IC 16-21-1-7; IC 16-41-2-1

Affected: IC 16-21; IC 16-41-2

Sec. 4. “Central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI)” means an infection that occurs when bacteria enters the bloodstream through a central line catheter. (Indiana State Department of Health; 410 IAC 15-4-4)

410 IAC 15-4-5 “Central line catheter” defined

Authority: IC 16-21-1-7; IC 16-41-2-1

Affected: IC 16-21; IC 16-41-2

Sec. 5. “Central line catheter” means a tube that is placed into a patient’s large vein, usually in the neck, chest, arm, or groin. The central line catheter is often used to draw blood or give fluids or medications. (Indiana State Department of Health; 410 IAC 15-4-5)

410 IAC 15-4-6 “Clostridium difficile (C. diff or CDI)” defined

Authority: IC 16-21-1-7; IC 16-41-2-1

Affected: IC 16-21; IC 16-41-2

Sec. 6. “Clostridium difficile (C. diff or CDI)” means a bacterium that can cause symptoms ranging from diarrhea to life-threatening inflammation of the colon. (Indiana State Department of Health; 410 IAC 15-4-6)

410 IAC 15-4-7 “Healthcare-associated infection” defined

Authority: IC 16-21-1-7; IC 16-41-2-1

Affected: IC 16-21; IC 16-41-2

Sec. 7. “Healthcare-associated infection” means an infection associated with healthcare delivery in any setting (e.g., hospitals, long-term care facilities, ambulatory settings, home care). (Indiana State Department of Health; 410 IAC 15-4-7)

410 IAC 15-4-8 “Intensive care unit (ICU)” defined

Authority: IC 16-21-1-7; IC 16-41-2-1

Affected: IC 16-21; IC 16-41-2

Sec. 8. “Intensive care unit (ICU)” means a specialized department used in hospitals that provides intensive care medicine. (Indiana State Department of Health; 410 IAC 15-4-8)

410 IAC 15-4-9 “Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA)” defined

Authority: IC 16-21-1-7; IC 16-41-2-1

Affected: IC 16-21; IC 16-41-2

Sec. 9. “Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA)” means an infection caused by a strain of staphylococcus bacteria that has become resistant to the antibiotics commonly used to treat ordinary staphylococcus infections. (*Indiana State Department of Health; 410 IAC 15-4-9*)

410 IAC 15-4-10 “National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN)” defined

Authority: IC 16-21-1-7; IC 16-41-2-1

Affected: IC 16-21; IC 16-41-2

Sec. 10. “National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN)” means a voluntary, secure, internet-based surveillance system that integrates patient and healthcare personnel safety surveillance systems managed by the Division of Healthcare Quality Promotion at the CDC. (*Indiana State Department of Health; 410 IAC 15-4-10*)

410 IAC 15-4-11 “Surgical site infection (SSI)” defined

Authority: IC 16-21-1-7; IC 16-41-2-1

Affected: IC 16-21; IC 16-41-2

Sec. 11. “Surgical site infection (SSI)” means an infection associated with a surgical procedure. SSI includes the following infections:

(1) Incisional.

(A) Superficial:

- (i) Skin; and**
- (ii) Subcutaneous tissue.**

(B) Deep soft tissue:

- (i) Muscle; and**
- (ii) Fascial.**

(2) Organ; or

(3) Other organs and spaces manipulated during an operation.

(*Indiana State Department of Health; 410 IAC 15-4-11*)

410 IAC 15-4-12 “Ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP)” defined

Authority: IC 16-21-1-7; IC 16-41-2-1

Affected: IC 16-21; IC 16-41-2

Sec. 12. “Ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP)” means a nosocomial pneumonia in a patient on mechanical ventilatory support, through an endotracheal or tracheostomy tube, for greater than or equal to forty-eight (48) hours. (Indiana State Department of Health; 410 IAC 15-4-12)

410 IAC 15-4-13 Hospital data collection of healthcare-associated infections

Authority: IC 16-21-1-7; IC 16-41-2-1

Affected: IC 16-21; IC 16-41-2

Sec. 13. Hospitals shall collect surveillance data on the healthcare-associated infections and locations listed in section 15. (Indiana State Department of Health; 410 IAC 15-4-13)

410 IAC 15-4-14 National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN) participation

Authority: IC 16-21-1-7; IC 16-41-2-1

Affected: IC 16-21; IC 16-41-2

Sec. 14. (a) Hospitals shall do all of the following:

(1) Participate in the CDC’s NHSN by January 1, 2012.

(2) Submit data on the healthcare-associated infections listed in section 15 according to CDC protocols.

(3) Authorize the department to have access to their hospital specific healthcare-associated infection data contained in the NHSN.

(b) Hospitals who are expelled from the NHSN shall submit the same information through electronic means to the department at the sole cost of the hospital, if necessary. (Indiana State Department of Health; 410 IAC 15-4-14)

410 IAC 15-4-15 Reportable healthcare-associated infections

Authority: IC 16-21-1-7; IC 16-41-2-1

Affected: IC 16-21; IC 16-41-2

Sec. 15. Hospitals shall submit surveillance data to the NHSN on the following healthcare-associated infections:

(1) Central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI) in the intensive care units (ICU).

(2) Surgical site infections (SSI) in the intensive care units (ICU).

(3) Ventilator-associated pneumonias (VAP) in all units of the hospital.

(4) Catheter-associated urinary tract infections (CAUTI) in all units of the hospital.

(5) Clostridium difficile (C. diff or CDI) in all units of the hospital.

(6) Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA) infections in all units of the hospital.

(Indiana State Department of Health; 410 IAC 15-4-15)